Like cut—elegant in appearance—full

## CONVICT TWINE AN

Sold at a Much Lower Price Than That Established by the Trust.

#### BUSINESS ON THE INCREASE.

Ensal Used Comes From Yucatan, Which Has Been Made Wealthy by This Industry.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Topeka, Kas., Nov. 26.-Convicts in the Kansas State Penitentiary have for four years been making twine for use in the harvest fields with profit to the State and the farmer.

In every year except the first since the plant has been in operation twine has been sold at 2 to 3% cents lower than the price established by the Twine Trust.

In May and June of this year Kansas prison-made twine was sold in the open market 2 and 21/2 cents lower than the output of the trust.

The plant in the Kansas Penitentlary began to manufacture twine in May, 1900. Very little twine was made in the first season and it is hard to tell the value of the output, as the prison officials were changed. In the year ended June 30, 1902. the output amounted to \$113,221.13. This was increased to \$159,380.08 for the year ended June 80, 1908. In the year ended with June 20, 1904, the output amounted to \$219,499.70. The business of the plant is increasing each year and the prison is able to supply only part of the demand for

In the four years the plant has been in in the four years the plant has been in operation it has made \$8,000 for the State. The prison officials favor an increase of capacity in the plant and will advocate that the \$8,000 profit be used to buy more machinery, and, if possible, double the present capacity.

The Kansas farmer thinks little about the land of the henequin plant that prospers because the farmer far to the north needs twine. The henequin plant needs alsal, and from the sisal the twine is made.

made.

The ancient Mayas of the Yucatan peninsula worshipped the henequin plant as a miracle because it was able to take root and flourish on a pile of stones. The modern Yucateco, whether Maya, mastiza or creole, bows down to the ugly growth with equal regard, for it has made Yucatan the richest State, per capita, in the world. Even the plantation laborers have made so much money that it is necessary to import labor constantly from other States to fill the places of those retiring upon competencies.

LIKE CENTURY PLANT. The plant is a cousin of the aloe or cen tury plant. Its long, thick, fleshy leaves are a mass of fibres laid parallel like the strings in celery, only much closer. These fibres when extracted and dried make the best binder twine to be had and in many other ways supplant Manilla hemp.

The trade with foreign countries, in which Yucatan exchanges the henequin for the luxuries of life has in a few years built up the town of Progreso from a mort of fortnightly call by one steamer to a place where thirty steamers frequently lie in the offing unable to get to the docks.

stream of sisal hemp pours out of atan, and a torrent of planos, canned is, automobiles, books, pictures, cars, statues, gasolene stoves, street cars, nographs, electric light plants, coal other conveniences of life rushes in. se industry is not a new one. In 1880 United States bought 1,323 bales. In year ending October 1, 1903, 563,212 es, of a value of nearly 3 cents a nd. came in. At an average of 250 nds a bale, this means about \$16,000,000 oold was paid to the people of the bar-Mexican State.

pounds a bale, this means about \$16,000,000 in gold was paid to the people of the barren Mexican State.

It was in 1881 when the demand for binder twine, becoming larger through the spread of the binding machine, sent up the price of sisal. In 1898 the upsetting of the Manila hemp industries caused sisal to be used for so many other purposes that the price soared from 3 cents to 19 cents and small planters in Yucatan became millionsires in a few months. Since that time sisal has held its own in the market and a wonderful transformation has been wrought where it is grown.

Though thousands of experiments have been made in other subtropical soils and with other fibrous plants, nothing has been found that will supplant henequin, and there is no place outside of the penisula where it will grow satisfactorily. When the boom came American capitalists hastened to Yucatan, but were met y a dogged determination on the part of hadholders there not to sell a foot of round to outsiders. As all were prosperunded to the was no way of forcing conclusions, and one after the other large companies have given up hopes of getting a chance to grow the plant that makes millionaires.

To keep their laborers the planters re-

chance to grow the plant that diameters reionaires.

To keep their laborers the planters resort to methods that would be a revelation
wen in the United States. If a planter
has 300 laborers he will not only provide
them with homes adjacent to his hacienda,
but will provide a doctor, a priest, a
church clothes, food, tools, garden seeds,
imported delicacles and liquors.

#### SEEDLESS APPLE CULTURE PROMOTED IN THE EAST.

Fruit Resembles Naval Orange in Many Respects, but Retains Fla-vor of Ordinary Apple.

EPUBLIO SPECIAL Baltimore, Md., Nov. 26.—A seedless apple company, of Baltimore, incorporated pagate and sell the seedless apple States of Maryland, Virginia and

in the States of Maryland, Virginia and West-Virginia has held a meeting.

The seedless apple was discovered by J. F. Spencer of Grand Junction, Colo., some years ago. Applying the general principles to the apple that were followed in the case of the seedless orange, Mr. Spencer succeeded in getting five apple trees that bore fruit practically without seeds. From these he began budding and grafting to induce them to reproduce themselves. For twelve years he labored patiently, telling no man of his dreams or achievements. Not until he was certain that his efforts were rewarded by success did he announce his idea.

Now an orchard of fifty-five trees yields simually large, red, fine-flavored apple having no seeds in them. Some of these seedless trees that interlock with ordinary trees contain seeds, but they are placed hit or miss in the fruit, seldom near the core, but sometimes within an eighth of an inch of the surface. It is only where the polien of the ordinary tree has influenced the seedless crop that seeds are found.

No blossom is visible at any time on the

found.

No blossom is visible at any time on the seedless apple tree. There is a small quantity of pollen, probably not over one-twentieth of the amount that there is on the common apple tree blossom. A green bud appears on the seedless tree, which much resembles the bud on the common apple tree after the flower is removed; but on the seedless tree there appears only the bud.

on the seedless tree there appears only the bud.

A cavity is observed at one end, similar to that on the navel orange of fifteen years ago. The end of the apple is almost an exact reproduction of the navel orange as it was at its earlier stage. Now the orange has almost entirely filled the former cavity at the naval end.

These seedless apples grow as large as the ordinary winter apple and contain as much juice. They are one of the latest varieties to mature in Colorado; in fact, they are not thoroughly ripened before the lith of October. But the lateness of the season affects this extraordinary apple not at all; late frosts leave the seedless trees still bearing when its neighbors with seeds are before in and foriors.

The meat is very firm and hard and the apples are among longest keepers that grow in Grand Valley. In color the apples

# EK AT MAY-STERN

mor comment **EXACTLY** 

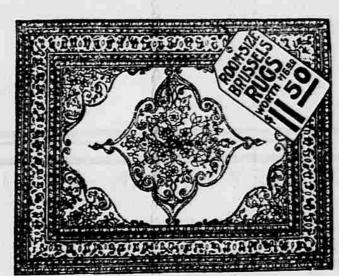
And balance on easy terms of \$1 a month. Just what you want for the long winter evenings now at hand.

of solid comfort-

They're magnificent chairs - exactly like cut-made of solid oak with adjustable back, broad arms, carved with lions' heads, heavy legs and claw feet-upholstered with velour cushionsworth \$14.00-



ROOM-SIZE BRUSSELS



And you can pay the balance 50c a week
if you want to! A new lot of these
swiendid rugs ready for your selection
this week! Every one is \$xiz-foot-size
—made of an excellent quality of closely-woven Brussels and well worth
\$16.50—the grandest carpet value of the
season—special this week at



LIKE CUT

Gook Steves.

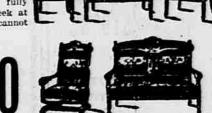
Values that crowd this mammoth stove department from Monday morning 'till Saturday night! See the Four-Hole Cook Stoveslike out-good ovens and ex--special at this week at-



3,000 FINE SUGAR AND CREAM SETS-like cut-our celebrated "Presscut" Glassware in whirlwind design-can hardly be told from genuine cut glass-Monday, the

Parlor Suils.

See these Five-Piece Parlor Sults-like cut- in mahogany finish and nicely up-holstered - worth fully \$25.00-special this week at a price that you cannot afford to pass by-



GREATEST SALE BED-DAVENPORTS EVER HELD IN ST. LOUIS



Balance Month.

HERE'S ANOTHER MAGNIFICENT BED-DAVENPORT, and at a remarkably low price, too. It is made of solid oak, handsomely upholstered and heavily tufted. The interior construction is entirely of steel. Forms a full-size double bed at night. Worth \$30.00. Terms, \$2.00 cash and \$2.00 a month. The grandest value you ever saw at this price.....



The Rush

FOR SOFT-COAL

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Is now on and it keeps our army of salesmen on the jump to walt on the tremendous volume of trade. Come as fast as you want to-the stoves are ready for you -every style - every ze every one the very best quality and all at te lowest prices. See he soft-coal heaters-In out-we offer this

JUST SEE WHAT \$1.00 CASH DO

At May-Stern'al It puts you in immediate possession of this magnificent Charter Cak, Steel Range—the kind that received the highest indorsement of the

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For This Massive 6-Hole CHARTER OAX Steel Range

And balance 50c a week.
It's our celebrated Royal Standard — the monarch of them allmade of finest pollshed blue steel and sold to you with our written guarantee to give the best of satisfaction—worth 133.00—special, on the above easy terms, for

CHARTER OAK HOT BLAST

And balance \$1.00 a month. It's one of the very best heating stoves on the market—handsomely nickel trimmed—has front feed, large hot blast down draft on top and large

15-Inch Firepot. At May-Stern's on the above easy terms-spe-cial for



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EAGLE TRADING





\$1.50 A WEEK?

And no interest ever charged. Prices as low as \$168.00—and every instru-ment fully guaranteed in every re-spect.

**FALLS ON HOT STEEL ROLLERS** 

Workman in Great Peril Lays Still and Is Saved.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Pittsburg, Nov. 25.—At the steel plant W. H. Davis, a steel manufactgurer of Stoke-on-Trent, England, a member of the Stoke-on-Trent, England, a member of the British Iron and Steel Institute, fell from

a temporary platform upon the huge rollers used in turning out steel rails.

Mr. Davis was in great peril. For the benefit of the inspection party a billet of metal, white hot, had been put into the rollers and with every turn of the huge mechanism Mr. Davis's chances for life grew slimmer.

The other members of the party, Englishmen and Americans, were horrified and powerless to do anything to ald their companion. But Mr. Davis, being a steel man himself, was able to keep his nerve

a temporary platform upon the huge rollers used in turning out steel rails.

Mr. Davis was in great peril. For the
benefit of the inspection party a billet of
matel white hot had been put into the

Meanwhile, the hot billet of metal was coming nearer and near. Davis could feel his body getting hotter and hotter with each revolution of the rolls. At this juncture one of the workmen at the plant became cognizant of the Euglishman's peril and gave the emergency signal, which stopped the machinery. As the huge roll-

in more than twenty years.

acorn. Several of the boys were engaged in warfare with acorns.

Meet After Twenty Years. REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Columbus, O., Nov. 25.-Mrs. Nancy A. Morrison and John W. Williams, brother and sister, met recently for the first time

Twenty years ago the two, who had been

inseparable companions in their youth, parted in the southern part of the State. Man Burled Alive.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Victor, Colo., Nov. S.-J. J. Hand was severely injured in the Portland mine by a cave-in. Hand was working in the Lowell shaft when a large quantity of rock fell off and buried him. It required three hours to extricate him from the cave-in-